# North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1851. NO. 33.



THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


## Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, / Sec. of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 31—

## NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

| No. acres. | Persons names. | Location. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45. | Heirs of H. A. McNeill. | McDeed's creek, | 04 c |
| 22. | " " | Mouth Big Pond, | 02 |
| 45. | " " | Hart's Branch, | 06 |
| 50. | " " | Gut creek, | 04 |
| 25. | " " | Little creek, | 06 |
| 25. | " " | Morganton road, | 08 |
| 10. | " " | McDeed's creek, | 02 |
| 64. | " " | Yadkin road, | 04 |
| 64. | " " | Mill creek, | 04 |
| 64. | " " | Seal's road, | 06 |
| 15. | " " | Stear Branch, | 02 |
| 22. | " " | McDeed's creek, | 02 |
| 225. | Heirs of A. B. McFadyen, | Govenor's creek. | 63 |
| 110. | Heirs of John Black, | Nick's creek, | 10 |
| 100. | Heirs of Alex Nicholson, | Raccoon creek, | 21 |

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

## NOTICE.

### Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.

THE conditions of the Charter incorporating the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company having been complied with, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the Court House, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and nine Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
B. F. HAVENS,
BENJ. F. HANKS,
JOSEPH POTTS,
Commissioners at Washington.

Washington, N. C., Feb. 5, 1851. 29—td

## Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 10th inst., a very dark Brown or Black Horse, five years old this Spring, shod all round, and paces rapidly under the saddle. No white spots upon him recollected. He has a tolerably long tail and mane. The last time he was heard of he was on his way towards Raleigh from Smithfield.

The subscriber would be obliged to any one who may give him information in relation to the Horse, and he will liberally reward any one who may take him up and hold him so that he gets him again. Address the subscriber, at Franklinton, Franklin county—W. W. Holden, Raleigh—or D. McPherson, Smithfield.

J. A. STONE.

February 15, 1851. 30—tf.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

## Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

## A NEW BOOK STORE.

### POMEROY & O'NEAL,

*No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,*

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

## J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

*GASTON, N. C.*

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

## Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

## Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

A MEETING of all those interested in the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for that purpose, will be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

A punctual attendance is requested by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1851. 29—

Petersburg South Side Democrat, and the Intelligencer will please copy. Also, the Norfolk papers.

## ACADEMY—RALEIGH.

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, | $45 |
| Tuition, English, | 10 |
| Classics, | 15 |

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

## FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

### RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board per session of five months, | $50 00 |
| Tuition in the Classical Department, | 20 00 |
| Tuition in the English Department. | 15 00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 20 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Painting in oil Colours, | 15 00 |
| French, | 10 00 |

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

## PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dednam Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

## *State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. / July 22, 1850. 836—

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot.

M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

| | |
|---|---|
| Pairs of horses per month | $18 00 |
| Single do do | 10 00 |
| do do week | 3 50 |
| do do day | 75 |

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

## New Confectionary & Grocery Store

*3 Doors below the Post Office.*

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

### GROCERIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar and Coffee, | Crushed Sugar, |
| Do. St. Croix, | Havana do. |
| Candles and Soap, | Pepper and Spice, |
| Black and Imp. Tea, | Copperas and Ginger, |
| Saleratus and Snuff. | Brooms, &c. &c. |

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

### Confectionaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Segars, | Water Crackers, |
| Dolls, Accordians, | Butter and Soda, do. |
| Fancy Candies, Citron, | Prunes, Cocoa Nuts, |
| Almonds, Filberts, | English Walnuts, |
| Palm Nuts, | Figs and Raisins, |

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

## P. F. PESCUD,

### Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

*Foreign and Domestic Soaps.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Perfumery, | Paints and Oils, |
| Fancy Articles, | Dye Stuffs, |
| Fancy Soaps, | Druggists Labels, |
| Brushes, | Window Glass, |
| Extracts, | Surgical Instruments, |
| Trusses, | Druggists' Glass Ware, |
| Leeches, | Shaker's Herbs and Roots, |

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

## BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

### Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

## New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

*PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.*

## Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

## *New Books.*

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.

The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.

The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.

The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.

Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.

History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50

Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.

Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.

Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.

The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.

Life here and there by N. P. Willis.

The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.

The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

## MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

### MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

*TRAVELLING PUBLIC*

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

## Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair orms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

## NEW AND CHEAP

### FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

## Important to

### MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

## A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

## Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

*Important Improvement.*

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

## HENRY GERHARDT,

### MERCHANT TAILOR,

*SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.*

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837-3m.

## Yet Alive

### AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

### SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6 —

## House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burch's Shoe Store.

J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

## FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

### IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

## NORTH CAROLINA

### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

## NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm K. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

## HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.*

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

## Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meat of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

## NOTICE.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enroll their names as members of a Fire Company, according to the provision of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by Fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names on or before Saturday, the 22d of February, 1851, on which day, if the prescribed number, (forty) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Company are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—td.

## To all whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

## Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at

TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

## Valumble Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

## Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

## John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

*Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,*

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 732—6m.

## Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

## Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

## Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

## JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

## Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

## Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

## Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson*. Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson*, under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

## LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. 1

## A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Febroary 11th, 1851. 29—

## Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

## Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

## Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

## Received to-day by Express.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

## Fine Fancy Cass. Pants

OUR

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, February 19, 1851.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I have received the resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting me to lay before that body, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information I may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate under the above conditions, what means I have adopted to meet the occurrence; and whether, in my opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more vigorously execute existing laws.

The public newspapers contain an affidavit of Patrick Riley, a deputy marshal for the district of Massachusetts, setting forth the circumstances of the case, a copy of which affidavit is herewith communicated. Private and unofficial communications concur in establishing the main facts of this account, but no satisfactory information has as yet been received, and in some important respects the accuracy of the account has been denied by persons whom it implicates. Nothing could be more unexpected than that such a gross violation of law, such a high-handed contempt of the authority of the United States should be perpetrated, by a band of lawless confederates, at noonday, in the city of Boston, and in the very temple of justice. I regard this flagitious proceeding as being a surprise, not unattended by some degree of negligence; nor do I doubt that, if any such act of violence had been apprehended, thousands of the good citizens of Boston would have presented themselves, voluntarily and promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does not seem to have been timely made known, or duly appreciated by those who were concerned in the execution of the process. In a community distinguished for its love of order and respect for the laws; among a people whose sentiment is liberty and law, and not liberty without law, nor above the law, such an outrage could only be the result of sudden violence, unhappily too much unprepared for to be successfully resisted. It would be melancholy, indeed, if we were obliged to regard this outbreak against the constitutional and legal authority of the Government, as proceeding from the general feeling of the people, in a spot which is proverbially called "the cradle of American liberty."

Such, undoubtedly, is not the fact. It violates, without question, the general sentiment of the people of Boston, and of a vast majority of the whole people of Massachusetts, as much as it violates the law, defies the authority of the Government, and disgraces those concerned in it, their aiders and abettors.

It is, nevertheless, my duty to lay before the Senate, in answer to its resolution, some important facts and considerations connected with the subject.

A resolution of Congress, of September 23, 1789, declared:

"That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws, making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safe keep therein, all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States until they shall be discharged by the course of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of such States respectively; the United States to pay for the use and keeping of such jails, at the rate of fifty cents per month for each prisoner that shall, under their authority, be committed thereto, during the time such prisoner shall be therein confined; and also to support such of said prisoners as shall be committed for offences."

A further resolution of Congress, of the third of March, 1791, provides that, "whereas Congress did, by a resolution of the 23d day of September, 1789, recommend to the several States to pass laws making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States; in order, therefore, to insure the administration of justice,

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the marshal in such State, under the direction of the judge of the district, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses, incurred for the above, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States."

And a resolution of Congres, of March 3, 1821, provides that "where any State or States, having complied with the recommendation of Congress in the resolution of the twenty-third day of September, 1789, shall have withdrawn or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the marshal in such State or States, under the direction of the judge of the district, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States." These various provisions of the law remain unrepealed.

By the law of Massachusetts, as that law stood before the act of the Legislature of that State of the fourth of March, 1843, the common jails in the respective counties were to be used for the detention of any persons detained or committed by the authority of the courts of the United States, as well as by the courts and magistrates of the State. But these provisions were abrogated and repealed by the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the 24th of March, 1843.

The act declares that "no judge of any court of record of this commonwealth, and no justice of the peace, shall hereafter take cognizance, or grant certificate, in cases that may arise under the third section of an act of Congress passed February 12, 1793, and entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters' to any person who claims any other person as a fugitive slave within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth." And it further declares that "no sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, or other officer of this Commonwealth, shall hereafter arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest, or detention, or imprisonment in any jail or other building belonging to this Commonwealth, or to any county, city, or town thereof of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave."

And it further declares that "any justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, or jailor, who shall offend against the provisions of this law, by in any way acting directly or indirectly under the power conferred by the third section of the act of Congress aforementioned, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for every such offence, for the use of the county where said offence is committed, or shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year in the county jail.

This law, it is obvious, had two objects; the first was to make it a penal offence in all officers and magistrates of the commonwealth to exercise the powers conferred on them by the act of Congress of the 12th of February, 1793, entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," and which powers they were fully competent to perform up to the time of this inhibition and penal enactment; second, to refuse the use of the jails of the State for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive slave.

It is deeply to be lamented that the purpose of these enactments is quite apparent. It was to prevent, as far as the Legislature of the State could prevent, the laws of Congress passed for the purpose of carrying into effect that article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," from being carried into effect. But these acts of State legislation, although they may cause embarrassment and create expense, cannot derogate either from the duty or the authority of Congress to carry out fully and fairly the plain and imperative constitutional provision for the delivery of persons, bound to labor in one State and escaping into another, to the party to whom such labor may be due. It is quite clear that, by the resolution of Congress of third of March, 1851, the marshal of the United States, in any State in which the use of the jails of the State has been withdrawn in whole or in part from the purpose of the detention of persons committed under the authority of the United States, is not only empowered, but expressly required, under the direction of the judge of the District, to hire a convenient place for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under authority of the United States. It will be seen, from papers accompanying this communication, that the attention of the marshal of Massachusetts was distinctly called to this provision of the law by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy of the date of October 28th last. There is no official information that the marshal has provided any such place for the confinement of his prisoners. If he has not, it is to be regretted that this power was not exercised by the marshal, under the direction of the District judge, immediately on the passage of the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the 24th March, 1843; and especially that it was not exercised on the passage of the Fugitive Slave law of the last session, or when the attention of the marshal was afterwards particularly drawn to it.

It is true that the escape from the deputy marshals in this case was not owing to the want of a prison, or place of confinement, but still it is not easy to see how the prisoner could have been safely and conveniently detained, during an adjournment of the hearing, for some days without such place of confinement. If it shall appear that no such place has been obtained, directions to the marshal will be given to lose no time in the discharge of this duty.

I transmit to the Senate the copy of a proclamation issued by me on the 18th instant, in relation to these unexpected and deplorable occurrences in Boston, together with copies of instructions from the Departments of War and Navy relative to the general subject. And I communicate also copies of telegraphic despatches transmitted from the Department of State to the district attorney and marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, and their answers thereto.

In regard to the last branch of the inquiry made by the resolution of the Senate, I have to observe that the Constitution declares that "the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and that "he shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States," and that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions." From which it appears that the army and navy are, by the Constitution, placed under the control of the Executive, and probably no legislation of Congress could add to or diminish the power thus given, but by increasing or diminishing or abolishing altogether the army and navy. But not so with the militia. The President cannot call the militia into service, even to execute the laws or repel invasions, but by the authority of acts of Congress passed for that purpose. But when the militia are called into service, in the manner prescribed by law, then the Constitution itself gives the command to the President.

Acting on this principle, Congress by the act of February 28, 1795, authorized the President to call forth the militia to repel invasion, and "suppress insurrections against a State government, and to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and cause the laws to be faithfully executed." But the act proceeds to declare that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time. These words are broad enough to require a proclamation in all cases where militia are called out under that act, whether to repel invasion or suppress an insurrection, or to aid in executing the laws. This section has, consequently, created some doubt whether the militia could be called forth to aid in executing the laws without a previous proclamation. But yet the proclamation seems to be in words directed only against insurgents, and to require them to disperse, thereby implying, not only an insurrection, but an organized, or at least an embodied, force. Such proclamation in aid of the civil authority would often defeat the whole object by giving such notice to persons intended to be arrested that they would be enabled to fly or secrete themselves. The force may be wanted sometimes to make the arrest, and also sometimes to protect the officer after it is made, and to prevent a rescue. I would therefore suggest that this section be modified by declaring that nothing therein contained shall be construed to require any previous proclamation, when the militia are called forth, either to repel invasion, to execute the laws, or suppress combinations against them; and that the President may make such call and place such militia under the control of any civil officer of the United States to aid him in executing the laws or suppressing such combinations; and, while so employed, they shall be paid by and subsisted at the expense of the United States.

Congress, not probably adverting to the differnce between the militia and the regular army, by the act of March 3, 1807, authorized the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the same purposes for which he might call for the militia, and subject to the same proclamation. But the power of the President, under the Constitution, as commander of the army and navy, is general; and his duty to see the laws faithfully executed is general and positive; and the act of 1807 ought not to be construed as evincing any disposition in Congress to limit or restrain this constitutional authority. For greater certainty, however, it may be well that Congress should modify or explain this act in regard to its provisions for the employment of the army and navy of the United States, as well as that in regard to calling forth the militia. It is supposed not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the militia or not, may be summoned as members of the posse comitatus, either by the marshal or a commissioner, according to law; and that it is their duty to obey such summons. But perhaps it may be doubted whether the marshal or a commissioner can summon as the posse comitatus an organized militia force, acting under its own appropriate officers, without the consent of such officers. This point may deserve the consideration of Congress.

I use this occasion to repeat the assurance, that, so far as depends on me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed; and to this end I am prepared to exercise, whenever it becomes necessary, the power constitutionally vested in me to the fullest extent. I am fully persuaded that the great majority of the people of the country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the just support of the Government, and the maintenance of the authority of law. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes and the line of my constitutional duty entirely concur; and I doubt not firmness, moderation, and prudence, strengthened and animated by the general opinion of the people, will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace and reprobated by all good men.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

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ANECDOTE OF PARSON B. Old Parson B——, who presided over a little flock in one of the back towns of the State of M——, was, without any exception, the most eccentric divine we ever knew. His eccentricities were carried as far in the pulpit as out of it. An instance we will relate.

Among his church members was one who invariably made a practice of leaving the church ere the parson was two-thirds through his sermon. This was practiced so long, that after a while it became a matter of course, and no one, save the divine, seemed to take notice of it. And he at length notified Brother P. that such a thing must, he felt assured, be needless, but P. said that at that hour his family needed his services at home, and he must do it; nevertheless on leaving church he always took a roundabout course, which by some mysterious means, always brought him in close proximity with the village tavern, which he would enter, "and thereby hangs a tale."

Parson B. ascertained from some source that P's object in leaving church was to obtain a "dram," and he determined to stop his leaving and disturbing the congregation in future, if such a thing was possible.

The next Sabbath Brother P. left his seat at the usual time and started for the door, when Parson B. exclaimed—

"Brother P!"

P. on being thus addressed, stopped short and gazed towards the pulpit.

"Brother P." continued the parson, "there is no need of your leaving church at this time; as I passed the tavern this morning, I made arrangements with the landlord to keep your toddy hot till church was out."

The surprise and mortification of the brother can hardly be imagined.

## THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

*Counter Statements of the Deputy U. S. Marshal, the Mayor, and the City Marshal.*

In addition to the arrest of three individuals at Boston, mentioned by telegraph, for being concerned in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, (whose examinations were being held,) we stated yesterday also that Mr. Riley, the U. S. Deputy Marshal, had published in the Boston papers, a card to the effect that he applied to the mayor and city marshal for aid, in detaining Shadrach, but that they did not furnish him aid. This is to excuse himself, as the law makes the marshal liable to the claimants for the fugitive. But the parties publish counter cards:

Mr. P. Riley states that after arresting the alleged fugitive, he went to the office of the city marshal, in the city hall, in the same square with the court house, and there saw Mr. Francis Tukey, the city marshal, told him what had been done, and stated, as there would probably be a great crowd, his presence with the police would be needed to preserve order, and keep the peace in and about the court house, which is owned by the city, and in which all the courts of the commonwealth for Suffolk county are held; that Mr. Tukey stated that it should be attended to; that he (Riley) told him that he should notify the mayor instantly, and proceeded up stairs to the mayor's office, where he (Riley) found Hon. John P. Bigelow, mayor of the city, and made the same communication and request to him which he made to Mr. Tukey, to which the mayor said—"Mr. Riley, I am sorry for it;" that he (Riley) then left the office, at which time it was just 11½ o'clock.

Mayor Bigelow replies as follows, defending himself against the suspicion of sympathy with the fugitive:

"On Saturday last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Riley came to my office in the City Hall, and said to me, 'We have got a negro, and I thought I would call and let you know it.' I received the information as a kindly hint to look out for street disturbances. He made no request whatever for assistance, nor did he intimate in any way that he wanted any, or that he had any apprehension of a rescue. After a few unimportant remarks he retired. I immediately sent for the Marshal, and directed him to preserve order around the Court-house, to prevent obstructions to proper communication therewith, of course including (as all such orders do) the protection of officers in charge of prisoners, while getting to or from the building.

"I remained in my office for an hour and a half, after giving these directions, but received no further communication on the subject from any one. The police, within my knowledge, have never been called to attend the Courts of the State or the United States, and as I have already stated, no request was made to me for such assistance in the present case. Knowing that the Marshal of the United States has his own officers, and that he is authorized to appoint as many deputies, or call to his assistance as many individuals as the occasion may require—knowing, also, that the Sheriff, together with deputies and constables, are stationed in the Court-House, I had not the shadow of suspicion that Mr. Riley was wanting in ample means to retain the prisoner against unarmed assailants.

"Mr. Riley makes an ungenerous use of a casual remark which I intended for kindness. He was agitated; appeared to speak with great inconvenience to his lungs, and remarked that he had great difficulty in catching his breath. I answered that I was 'sorry for him.'"

The city Marshal, Mr Tukey, in his reply addressed to the Mayor, is more spicy. He says:

"That on the 15th, at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M. he came into my office and said, "we have got a nigger. I merely notify you, so that if they make trouble you may be about.' These were his exact words, and all he said. Immediately consulted with you, and you directed me to prevent any breach of the peace outside of the Court-house, and I took measures accordingly. At about 1 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Noyes come to my office, saying the U. States Marshal wanted all the spare officers I had. I had none. I wanted all I had to execute your orders.

"At about ten minutes to two o'clock I sent an officer to the court room, and found the door taken care of, and the officer I sent was denied admission—the person having charge saying the United States Marshal told him to admit no one. He returned. In a few moments afterwards another person came, and said that he was afraid the negroes would break open the court room. I immediately started, but before I had got out of the City Hall I learned the fugitive had been rescued.

"I learn, and believe it to be true, that Mr. Riley said he did not want any others than those he had employed to remain in the court-room, and added that, 'we can take care of the man,' and also at the time the rush was made, he was walking backwards and forwards across the court-room, and made no resistance whatever at the door, or as the negroes passed by him.

"In conclusion, allow me respectfully to say that, in the ordinance creating the office of City Marshal, I do not find that he is to do the work of the United States Marshal; and if it is the wish of the city government to have me do it, they have only to pass the order, *and I will arrest the fugitives and keep them, or I will resign.*"

When Elizur Wright, one of the editors of the Commonwealth, and Charles Davis, Esq., a member of the Suffolk bar, were arrested on Monday for "aiding and abetting in the escape," they were held to bail by the U. S. Commissioner in the sum of $3,000 each. Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, (a whig representative of the Legislature,) was bail for Mr. Davis, and S. E. Sewell for Mr. Wright. The negro John Fay, arrested on Monday, as leader of the mob, was admitted in $3,000 bail also, to appear on Thursday. A large crowd thronged the court-room, and numbers of people were in the streets around the Court-house. The Boston Times says:

"Mr. Wright and Mr. Davis were particularly active in favor of the slave, and at the time of his arrest there being some conversation about raising a subscription to procure the freedom of Shadrack, alias Frederick, Mr. Wright said he would, if he had the money, sooner give it for pistols. And, speaking to Shadrack, said to him—'Why didn't you defend yourself when they came to arrest you? Where were your hands? Why didn't you use any instrument you could lay your hands on? If I had been there, and had had pistols, you should have had them to shoot them down with; or I would have used them myself.' He also rebuked Mr. Riley for taking any part in the proceedings, and Mr. Riley orderd him out of the court-room, but he did not go."

A despatch on Tuesday, in regard to the examination of Wright and Davis, then proceeding before commissioner Hallet, says:

"Patrick Riley gave his testimony which is substantially the same as appears in his published affidavit. He was cross-examined, but nothing new was elicited.

"Frederick Byrnes, deputy United States Marshal, testified that he saw Wright raise his arm, at the threshold of the door, and exclaim, 'Now, now.' The rush was then made and the prisoner rescued. Mr. Byrnes's testimony is still in progress."

The U. S. Marshal, Devens, who was absent at Washington when the rescue was made, has returned to Boston, and was active in trial. The arrests have been made at the instance of United States Attorney, George Lunt.

The Journal publishes the following as to what followed after the rescue:

"Since the above was in type, we learn that when the fugitive reached the corner of Butolph and Cambridge sts., he was hurried into one of Daley's cabs, but the crowd coming, surrounded the cab, breaking the windows and getting the door open, took him out and carried him along the Southac street, where he was secreted. During the evening he was placed in a covered wagon and conveyed out of the city."

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WORKMEN SHOULD STUDY. We respectfully counsel those whom we address, (the workingmen in America,) we counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community; to make them your study, instead of wasting your leisure in vague, passionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day, might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history and interests of their country, and thus establish them on those great principles by which particular measures are to be determined. In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and jealousies, will be addressed by those who seek their votes. They will exercise not a nominal, but a real influence in the government and destinies of the country, and at the same time will forward their own growth and virtue.

MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. The subversion and overthrow of the fugitive slave law—the daring front nullification has assumed in open day, in the city of Boston, as witnessed in the recent outrageous assault upon the United States officers there, and the rescue of an alleged fugitive in their rightful custody, have created an intense feeling in Washington, as we are assured on the faith of private telegraphic despatches received last night. Northern men blush for shame that New England should ever set up so alarming a precedent; while their Southern coadjutors—friends of the Union, if Union there is to be—express the deepest mortification and regret that nullification—open and declared nullification—should have been permitted to triumph, as it did, by the white men of the metropolis of New England. The question is asked, has Massachusetts a law only for blacks? Has Boston no law for white men? Is the negro mob to be cheered on in the most scandalous and criminal desecration of a solemn act of Congress, made by the representatives of the people of the United States! With such scenes before their eyes, men begin to doubt the saving efficacy of the Compromise agreed upon at the last session of Congress—of the efficacy of anything, indeed, to save this confederacy from falling to pieces. "Why do you ask us to make compromises with you here in Washington," is the question the South propounds to the North, "when your people at home—your constituents—are laughing in derision at their part of the bargain? Nay, not only arming and instigating the most degraded of their rabble to rise up and trample the constitution under their feet, but bargaining in their legislature to send a man to the United States Senate for six years who stands confessed the sworn foe not only of our institution, but of every law that shields it? God knows, we have men enough of that stamp here already—incendiaries ready and willing to light up the torch of disunion and civil war, whenever the friends of the Republic show a disposition to falter or retreat."

This is the language, we are assured, which the news of the mob and the rescue at Boston drew forth at the seat of government yesterday. It was language, too, that found echo in the exciting debate which sprung up in the Senate upon the question of referring sundry petitions that were offered for the repeal of the slave law. Why any petitions should be presented at all for the repeal of this ordinance, we cannot divine. It is the work of supererogation. *The law is already practically repealed in Boston.* A crisis is at hand, however, which must determine whether the mob law or the government is to rule; whether white men are to have the upper hand; whether a black mob, after the fashion of St. Domingo, is to enter our courts of justice in broad daylight, and hurl defiance in our teeth. The issue, we repeat, must be met, and met now. Fortunate it is, therefore, that we have at the head of the government, in this emergency, a man who knows no law higher or lower than the constitution of the United States, which he has sworn to uphold and maintain. The inviolability of that constitution he will uphold, be the consequences what they may. *A proclamation to that effect will be issued this very day*; not a mere *brutum fulmen*, we are given to understand, but an edict that will go forth with all the lawful resources of the government to enforce it, if disregarded. Henry Clay, it will be observed, during the day offered a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the Boston outrage, and that information will be given probably before the sun goes down. We rejoice that the parley with Northern disunionism is over. With such men there can safely be no compromise, no peace, no truce. See the boasting declarations of Mr. Hale to that effect yesterday! Men who will not obey the laws of the land—laws made by the representatives of the sovereign people of this country—are outlaws, and as such they must expect to be dealt with. *New York Express.*

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HUMBUGGERY. In 1840, the election for President was carried by Humbuggery. It was the delusive cry of Log-Cabins, Hard Cider, Coon-Skins, Old Guards, &c., that placed General Harrison in the Presidential Chair, and no test of principle.

In 1844, James K. Polk, beat Henry Clay on principle. The friends of Mr. Clay were not able to start any other Humbug than that of his being the "mill-boy of the Slashes" and that was all no go. It would not take.

In 1848, the people were again Humbugged in the election of General Taylor, who though a Patriot and Soldier, was no Statesman and therefore unfit to be President. He was run on his military fame and as a no-party man, who had "no friends to reward and no enemies to punish." General Taylor on taking the Presidential Chair proved to be ultra in his Federal Whig notions, in his recommendations to Congress; and he had numerous "friends to reward and enemies to punish."

What Humbug will be started at the next Presidential Election, which comes off in 1852, to gull the people with, and to make them lose sight of principle, and the merits of the opposing Candidates, remains to be told.

By this time, the people ought to be getting tired of Humbuggery. The Country suffers by it—for by it, men get in office without principle or capacity.

The Democratic Republican party of this country is a tremendous party, composing a large majority of the people of the United States.

And upon a fair issue of principle and the relative merits of the two men, they will always elect their President by an overwhelming majority.

*Halifax Republican.*

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THOUGHTS AND SENTIMENTS. If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his trouble.

The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will of itself shoot up in weeds of a wild growth.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and like deep digging for pure waters; but when once you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.

We may, by a fine education, learn to think most correctly, and talk most beautifully; but when it comes to action, if we are weak and undecided, we are of all beings the most wretched.

That "it is not good for man to be alone" is true in more views of our species than one; and society gives strength to our reason as well as polish to our manners.

There is nothing more likely to bring the cause of moral reform into contempt, than to constitute as its leaders, individuals, a large portion of whose lives have been passed in vicious indulgence. Set a thief to catch a thief, may be sound practical maxim; but never set a suddenly reformed scoundrel up, as a public pattern of morality, or send him forth as a good shepherd to bring back stray sheep to the fold of God.

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MR. CALHOUN'S CONVERSATION. Gen. Hammond, in his eulogy upon Mr. Calhoun, delivered at Charleston, which is said to be the ablest oration elicited by the death of the great statesman, makes the following discriminating remarks as to his conversational powers, which are sustained by our own recollections of the same characteristics:

"The colloquial powers of Mr. Calhoun have been highly lauded. But this is a mistake. Strictly speaking, he had no uncommon endowment in that line. It is true that he entered readily and easily into any conversation, and there were few subjects on which he did not throw new light, or at least dissipate some of the darkness that might surround them. But he exhibited no sparkling wit, no keen retort, none of that liveliness of fancy which so delightfully season and refine familiar conversation. Nor was he any thing of a *reconteur*. All these things he occasionally enjoyed with most zest, but rarely attempted himself. The conversation in which he really shone was but a modified species of Senatorial debate. And in that no one approached to an equality with him."

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NEW TYPE SETTING MACHINE. A Parisian inventor thinks he has at last discovered the long-sought desideratum—a machine for setting type. He has been at work upon it for fifteen years, and, having completed it, has entered it for exhibition at the World's fair. It comprises both a distributor and setting stick; it is afforded at a low price, and will set ten thousand ems an hour. It is said not to interfere with the regular appointments of a printing office, and requires no new characters.

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A New Orleans paper advertises a runaway negro as a "stout boy, with a low crown hat, made to carry bricks." *Boston Post.*

It so common a thing for folks to carry a brick in their hats now-a-days, that we suppose this was made accordingly.

BAD FARMING. Sowing wheat upon land without plowing is considerably practiced in various parts of the United States, particularly in the South, the seed being covered with a very light plow which merely scratches the surface. This is *bad farming*. How can a crop be expected when thus put in? It is contended by the advocates of this labor-saving, cropplosing system, that land which has borne a crop of corn and peas, and been fed off by stock, is always clean and fit to receive the seed. True, but being clean is not all that is required to make a young plant grow. Fresh, newly pulverised soil is as essential to give the seed life and power to vegetate, as it is necessary to pulverise the grain for the use of man, to enable him to obtain the full supply of nutriment from the life-giving substance, when properly fitted by grinding and mastication to be taken into the human stomach. No matter how clean your ground may be, never sow the seed upon it, before it has been previously well prepared by the plow—the most important machine ever invented by man.

Planting corn, before plowing the ground, is another instance of very bad farming. This is also practiced at the South. The land is *listed*; that is, marked off for the rows by turning a couple of very light furrows together, leaving the centres to be broken out after the corn is planted. One half of the labor of tending a crop, to say nothing of its increased quantity, might be saved, if the ground were well prepared before planting. The excuse for this slovenly plan is this: The planter says he can tend more acres than he can plow previous to planting, and it is important to get the seed in the ground and do the plowing afterwards. The plan may produce him more corn, but we doubt it. If the ground were well prepared before planting it would require less labor afterwards, and undoubtedly produce more to the acre.

These hints are not alone intended for the South; Northern farmers are guilty of bad farming, also. We have seen many hundred acres of oats sown before ploughing and then ploughed in. A very common practice is to sow oats on corn stubble, first splitting the hill, by running a furrow through them with a one-horse plow; in this case, one-half the seed fall upon a surface as unfitted to promote vegetation as a brick pavement. In turning over, many of the seeds are buried beneath the clods and lost forever. If you desire good crops, you must use good tools—yes, use them—plow deep, pulverise the soil—fit it to produce a harvest, and it will never disappoint you, except in an occasional visitation of some unavoidable circumstance that Providence may inflict upon you.

*Neglecting to set out fruit trees*, is another evidence of bad farming, which pains the eye of every observing traveller in America. With the best fruit country in the world for the most substantial kinds, we have thousands of farms as destitute of a good apple, pear, plum, peach, quince, cherry, current, as though God had forbidden them to grow and gladden the hearts of men in this fertile land.

Another evidence of bad farming is, the neglect of that great source of comfort and luxury to every farmer's family—the kitchen garden. But where shall we stop with our evidence? We will do it here, and submit the case to the judgment of an improving community. *American Agriculturist.*

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CHEMISTRY FOR GIRLS. I take my pen in hand, not to utter a dissertation on female education, but to insist that young ladies be taught chemistry. They will thereby be better qualified to superintend domestic affairs, guard against many accidents to which households are subject, and perhaps be instrumental in saving life. I will illustrate the last remark by reference merely to toxicology.

The strong acids, such as nitric, muriatic and sulphuric, are virulent poisons, yet frequently used in medicine and the mechanic arts. Suppose a child, in his rambles among the neighbors, enters a cabinet shop, and finds a saucer of acquafortis, (nitric acid,) upon the workbench, and in his sport seizes and drinks a portion of it. He is conveyed home in great agony; the physician is sent for, but ere he arrives, the child is a corpse. Now, as the mother presses the cold clay to her breast and lips for the last time, how her anguish will be aggravated to know that in her medicine drawer was some calcined magnesia, which, if timely administered, would have surely saved her lovely child, perchance her first and only boy! Oh, what are all the bouquetts and fine dresses in the world to her, compared with such knowledge!

Take another case: A husband returning home, some summer afternoon, desires some acidulous drink. Opening a cupboard, he sees a small box labelled "salt of lemon," and making a solution of this, he drinks it freely. Presently he feels his distress, sends for his wife, and ascertains that he has drunk a solution of oxalic acid, which she has procured to take stains from linen. The physician is sent for; but the delay attending his arrival, is fatal to the patient. The doctor arrives, and sees on the very table on which the widow bows her head, a piece of chalk, which, if it had been given in time, would have prevented any mischief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is an article generally used by domestics to destroy the vermin which sometimes infest our couches. A solution of it is left upon the chamber floor in a teacup, when the domestic goes to dinner leaving the children at play—the infant crawls to the cup and drinks. Now what do you think would be the mother's joy, if, having studied chemistry, she instantly called to recollection the well ascertained fact that there is in the hen's nest an antidote to this poison! She sends for some eggs, and breaking them administers the white (albumen.) Her child recovers and she weeps for joy. Talk not to her of novels—one little book of natural science has been worth to her, more than all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry scales with them to weigh their prescriptions. They administer medicines by guess, from a teaspoon or the point of a knife. Suppose a common case: A physician, in a hurry, leaves an overdose of tartar emetic, (generally the first prescription in cases of billious fever,) and pursues his way to see another patient ten miles distant. The medicine is duly administered and the man poisoned. When the case becomes alarming, one messenger is despatched after the doctor, and another to call in the neighbors to see the sufferer die.

Now here is, in the canister of your cupboard, and on the tree that grows by your door, a remedy for this distress and alarm—a sure means of saving the sick man from the threatened death. A strong decoction of young hyson tea, oak bark, or any stringent vegetable, will change tartar emetic into an innocent compound.

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SALE OF LADIES IN CALIFORNIA. A young man, T. W. Donaldson, writing to the Zanesville Aurora, from California says:

"Woman are in more demand here, let me say than any thing else, and there are a great many arriving here every day from Sidney—the place where the English send all their convicts—and from Chili and other countries. You do not have to get a priest or a preacher to marry you in this country. If you want a wife, all you have to do is to go on board a vessel that has just arrived from Sidney or Chili, and buy you one. Woman sell here from five hundred to as high as ten thousand dollars a piece. If a good looking young lady would come to this country, I have no doubt but she might get as high as twenty or thirty thousand dollars for herself. There was a ship from Chili day before yesterday, and let go her anchor within speaking distance of us, and she had ninety-three woman on board of her. To-day, at twelve o'clock, there was but one left, and she was about seventy years old."

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From present appearances, it would seem that Ned Stanly stands but a poor chance of being re-elected to Congress from the adjoining district. He has been unceremoniously thrown overboard, and the Plymouth News has been casting about for a successor, without condescending even to treat Stanly with the courtesy of "With your leave, sir" We trust he may be left at home, and some good Democrat sent in his place. He has uttered one single sentiment alone, which is sufficient to arouse the indignation and resentment of all good Democrats, and cause honest Whigs to turn away from him in disgust. It is to the effect, that it was by following "Locofoco practices that men got to the penitentiary."

*Democratic Pioneer.*

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PUBLIC SPEAKING. "I never," says POPE, "could speak in public. And I don't believe, if it was a set thing, I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with great pleasure. When I appeared for the Bishop of Rochester, on his trial, though I had but ten words to say, and that on a plain point, (how that Bishop spent his time when I was at Bromley,) I made two or three blunders in it, notwithstanding the row of lords, which was all I could see, were mostly of my acquaintance."

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[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1851.

SENATE. A message was received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in response to a resolution of the Senate, upon the mode practised by the Government in paying Indian annuities; and Messrs. Ewing, Turney, Douglas and Gwin had a discussion upon the proceedings in the House of Representatives upon certain resolutions of inquiry introduced in that body by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, was laid on the table, was discussed, and then postponed.

A message was then received from the President in response to Mr. Clay's resolution. The President has received no official information yet in regard to the case. He repeats the laws of the United States which authorize the United States marshals to hire prisons for the confinement of persons. He also states that the laws require proclamation before the authorities can call into exercise military authority. He urges that this latter law be amended. He declares his design to execute the law to the utmost extent of his power.

Mr. Clay moved the message be referred to the committee on the judiciary. He addressed the Senate in terms denunciatory of the conduct of those who took part in the affair at Boston, particularly the white men under whose instigations and inducements the deluded negroes were urged to take those steps. He denounced, in no very measured terms, the proceedings of Mr. Geo. Thomson, of England.

Mr. Hale followed, pronouncing the proclamation of the President an impolitic, unwise, unnecessary futile, idle, weak proceeding.

Mr. Clay replied, and Mr. Hale rejoined with much warmth.

Mr. Mason contended that the law could never be executed without a change in sentiment of the people of the North. To surrender up fugitive slaves was a duty required by the constitution. Massachusetts had laws upon her statute books which forbade the execution of the laws by her officers and citizens. He held Massachusetts false to her federal obligations.

Mr. Cass agreed with Mr. Clay. He justified the acts of the President, and had no fear but he would do his duty.

Mr. Dickinson followed, contending that the law could and would be executed.

Mr. Clay continued the debate with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Butler contended that the law was worthless, as any law of the sort would be. The North had determined relentless war upon the institutions of the South, and no legislation could avert the certain doom of the South.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., contended that the affair at Boston is one of those cases which might arise anywhere.

After further debate, the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A joint resolution proposing amendments of the Constitution of the United States, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the private bills on the Speaker's table, several of which were finally passed.

On the bill for the relief of Wm. Stewart coming up for the decision of the House, an amendment having been reported from the committee of the whole, substituting January 1850 for 1847, which was inserted in the bill originally, the Speaker stated that there were sixteen or eighteen bills of a similar character, which are similarly situated, and suggested the propriety of taking the sense of the House upon the bill now reported, and thus settling the principle as to them all, at the same time.

A few remarks were made by Mr. Conger, of New York, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, when the previous question was carried. After which the main question was put, and the amendment was negatived; as was the case with reference to the other bills, so that the pensions will commence at the earlier periods embraced in the several bills.

An attempt was made to take the yeas and nays; but which was rejected by a large majority;

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the bill granting appropriations for the post-Office Department was taken up.

The rest of the day was taken up in discussing the bill. Mr. Potter, of Ohio, moved amendments to strike out certain portions of it, and determining the salaries to be paid to officers and clerks of the Departments.

During the day a message was received from the President of the United States, but the House being in committee it was not reported.

The House committee rose and without passing the bill the House adjourned.

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HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. As we promised in our last, we give this week the first part of "The Forney Papers," which bring to light the names of those of our country, who have done "the State some service" "in times that tried men's souls." Doubtless they are an acceptable offering to our readers. They are from the pen of Dr. Cyrus L. Hunter, of this county, and were prepared, as we suggested in our last, to aid Col. John H. Wheeler in his forthcoming work on the history of our State.

This laudable example of Dr. Hunter, we trust, will be followed by others in the State. In the language of one of our historians—"The archives of the State, and desks of ancient families, now bury the story of the rise and progress of the State of North Carolina. Ignorance and wickedness may misrepresent the character of her History, if efforts are not made to break away the darkness that surrounds it."

A late writer, not a native or resident of North Carolina, (Rev. Wm. H. Foote) who has examined with laudable care our ecclesiastical History, in his wark (Sketches of North Carolina, page 83) says: "Men will not be fully able to understand North Carolina, till they have opened the treasures

# SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1851.


## THE BOSTON OUTRAGE.

We present to-day the Message of President Fillmore, sent into the Senate on Friday last, in response to Mr. Clay's Resolution; and we also give some further accounts of the Boston outrage. Quite an animated debate sprung up in the Senate, on the reception of the President's Message, a brief notice of which we copy to-day from the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, was impertinent and insolent on the occasion, as he usually is, when the question of Slavery is up; but he was rebuked by Mr. Clay in the most severe and pointed terms.

Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Mason, Butler, ad Badger also addressed the Senate on the subject. There is much truth and force in the following remarks of Mr. Mason on the occasion. We quote from the reports of the Republic:

"Mr. Mason said the duty of rendering fugitives from labor and service was a duty imposed by the Constitution. It was a part of the compact subscribed to by all the States upon forming the Union. He would take issue with the Senator from Kentucky on the question whether this law was executed or not. He considered that the law, so far as its practical execution was concerned, was a dead letter. He had full belief in the declaration of the President that he would execute the law if he could. He considered, however, that the President had begun wrong. In the first case, when the Crafts escaped, the slaves were lost to their master because of the evasions, prevarications, delays, and equivocations of those whose duty it was to enforce the law and administer justice. It was the duty of the President immediately to have dismissed the marshal. The law, if it was to be enforced, must be executed with alacrity, zeal, and cordiality. It must be executed with a desire, on the part of the people among whom it is executed to have it carried out because it is the law, and without any obstacles or obstructions being thrown in the way of its execution. In this case the party was arrested; time was given, properly, perhaps, to him for his defence; there was no place prepared to confine him, it being the intention to keep him in the court-room from Friday to Tuesday. How could his rescue have been prevented? The laws of Massachusetts prohibit the imprisonment of parties arrested under this law in the jails of that commonwealth. He thought it wrong to denounce the population of Boston, when, by the laws of Masachusetts, it is made a penal offence for any of that population to aid or abet in the arrest or imprisonment of the fugitive. The Senator from Kentucky was right in denouncing the conduct of those engaged in this open resistance, but he should have gone one step further and denounced the State of Massachusetts as false to her federal obligations. She was false to those obligations, for making which she received a consideration. She agreed to this compact to surrender these fugitives, and received a consideration.

Her Legislature has been in session since the passage of this law, and these laws preventing the execution of the Constitution still stand on the statute-book. The Senator from Massachusetts said the other day that the people of that State were a law-abiding people, and would not resist the execution of the law. He would ask the Senator whether those citizens, by not forcibly resisting the law, were discharging their federal obligations to render up fugitives from labor and service? If they were, it was keeping the word of promise to the ear, but a failure in complying with its demands.

When the Senator from Kentucky said the law was generally executed, if he meant that it was executed without open resistance, he was correct; but if he intended to say it was executed with the alacrity or in the spirit of the federal compact, he was mistaken. Mr. M. then detailed the circumstances of the Harrisburg case, where the expenses amounted to $1,450, and the negroes when sold brought $1,500, thus making a balance in favor of the master of $50.

In the Long case, which occurred at New York, the expenses amounted to nearly the value of the slave; besides, the claimant was subjected to several vexatious suits. He would respectfully call the attention of the appointing power to the various delays and evasions of duty, and would recommend that the least evidence of this should be cause for instant removal."

In the course of the debate Mr. Cass said:

"He concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in his condemnation of the late proceedings. He was no defender of the Administration, but he had the utmost confidence in believing that the President would do his duty. If the laws were defective he would vote to clothe him with full power to execute the law. He deprecated the remarks of the Senator from Virginia that this law could not, was not, and would not be executed. He considered that the Massachusetts laws obstructing the execution of this law ought to have been cleared off her statute books long ago. But whether they were repealed or not, they would not prevent the execution of the law. He considered the Senator from Virginia wrong in supposing that voluntary action by the people of the free States was necessary to a due execution of the law. He considered that Long's case was a great triumph of the law. If time were given the law would work smoothly. The waves could not be expected to subside at once. He alluded to the conduct of the miscreant Thompson, and said that if a member of Congress did in England what Thompson did in this country, he would be sent to Botany Bay.

Mr. Mason replied. He considered the reason why the law was not properly executed by the people of the North was, that they considered it odious; they considered it a law in which they had no hand in passing. Of the thirty Senators from the free States only three had voted for the law. These were the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sturgeon,) and the two Senators from Iowa."

The President is disposed in his Message to treat this outrage more as a surprise on the people of Boston, than any assent of theirs to its perpetration. He is loth to believe that they would stand quietly by and see the law and the Constitution trampled under foot in their midst. But he states distinctly that the attention of the Marshal had been called to the duty of hiring a house in which to confine fugitives; and though he does not attribute the escape or rescue of the fugitive to the want of a prison or place of confinement, he does not "see how the prisoner could have been safely and conveniently detained, during the adjournment of the hearing for some days, without such place of confinement." The Marshal, it is admitted, had not performed his duty *even to this extent*; and yet, a month or two since, soon after the Craft's case came off—or rather, after the Crafts had *gone* off quietly in the face of day—the President, through his Attorney General, sanctioned the conduct of the Marshal and retained him in office. But we have no disposition even to speak of palpable neglect or inefficiency on the part of the President. This is a question which rises infinitely above party. We give that high officer credit for his evident determination to enforce the law, and thus to meet the demands of public sentiment. *We hope he will find a way to do it in Massachusetts.* If Andrew Jackson were President, he would execute that law, if he had to do it at the head of the army and with the whole State of Massachusetts under martial law.

It is idle to deny the fact that Massachusetts is faithless to her obligations to the slave States and to the Federal Constitution, which her officers have sworn to support. It may be well enough to denounce Boston for the late outrage—she probably deserves all that may be said of her; but what shall we say of a sovereign State which denies the use of her prisons to the officers of the United States, and which, by an express enactment, subjects to fine and imprisonment every officer of hers who may lend his aid in carrying out a law of the United States!

So far as this law in relation to fugitive slaves is concerned, the State of Massachusetts is already really out of the Union; but she is selfish enough to stay in, in form, to reap its benefits while she disregards its Constitution and its laws. She is a disunion State, out and out. She says so, by her *deeds*; and "actions speak louder than words."

## MESSRS. STANLY AND INGE.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday says Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, was arrested on Friday, on a warrant issued on the oath of the Mayor of Washington, and taken before Justice Morsell, charged with challenging Mr. Inge of Alabama, for alleged offensive words spoken a few days ago in debate. The Sun says:

"After a full hearing of the case, Mr. Stanly was dismissed at six o'clock this evening for want of evidence. Mr. Inge and his friend, Governor Brown, have not yet been arrested. The police have been searching for them all day. The general impression now is that a challenge has passed, and that a duel has been agreed upon."

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Argus gives the following sketch of the quarrel in the House between these gentlemen:

"During the discussion upon the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Inge, of Alabama, took occasion to propose a *pro forma* amendment, as a peg whereon to hang a speech, showing up little Stanly. This, of course, called forth a retort from Stanly, who has a *penchant* for such Congressional amusements, and the following delectable scene followed:

Mr. Stanly—I do not believe the gentleman wants the appropriation he asks; but he has offered the amendment that he may make an unprovoked fling at me.

Mr. Inge—I merely stated facts and drew inferences.

Mr. Stanly—The gentleman said the "spoliation of the South" would take place before he would hear a warning from me. The gentleman shows he has little sense and less charity when he charges me with being unfriendly to the South.

Mr. Inge—What did the gentleman say?—Will he repeat the remark?

Mr. Stanly—I say you have little sense and less charity in charging me with unfriendliness to the South.

Mr. Inge—I say the remark is ungentlemanly and unjust, and comes from a blackguard.

"Order, Order!" rang through the hall, and not a little commotion was produced—even "Sleepy Hollow" wakening up!

Mr. Stanly—Mr. Chairman, he *charges* me with being a blackguard. He has just *shown* to the House and the country that he is one.

The disorder was now about to gain its climax, when the Chairman interposed, and "rap, rap!" "bang, bang!" went his hammer

The Chairman—Personalities are not in order.

Mr. Stanly—No! personalities are not in order. I am willing to let our conduct be judged of by the public, and let them estimate his character and mine. The gentleman cast the first stone; and he will make the most of what I have said. I shall hereafter treat remarks from that quarter with the contempt they deserve."

We shall probably hear in a day or so, what has been done in this matter. These duelling demonstrations have, however, become quite harmless of late. No one, we presume, has been or is likely to be hurt.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Baltic at New York on the 20th instant, we have the latest Foreign intelligence.

The political news is not important.

We give the following as to the Markets:

"*Cotton Market.* Cotton at Liverpool has further declined ⅛d. The sales of the week are 23,350 bales. Fair Orleans 7⅞. Mobile 7¼; Upland, 7⅛. The market closed firmer than it had been during the week.

Breadstuffs. The flour market was rather dull. Wheat had declined 1 to 2d per bushel. Indian corn 6d per ewt. lower.

Provisions. Pork was in demand at London at 45 a 55s. Hams 40 to 60s. Lard is brisk at 37 a 40s. per cwt.

Naval Stores. There was a good demand—sales rough turpentine at 7s; rosin 3s. 4d.; both in active request.

Money and Stock Market. The money market was easier—Consols closed at 96⅛ a 96⅜. A better demand exists for American stocks—United States 6's, of 1868, 108 a 108¼; Pennsylvania 5's 84 a 86; Maryland 5's 89½ a 90."

## POPULATION OF THE STATES.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 New York, | 17 Maryland, |
| 2 Pennsylvania, | 18 Louisiana, |
| 3 Ohio, | 19 New Jersey, |
| 4 Virginia, | 20 Michigan, |
| 5 Indiana, | 21 Connecticut, |
| 6 Tennessee, | 22 New Hampshire, |
| 7 Kentucky, | 23 Vermont, |
| 8 Massachusetts, | 24 Wisconsin, |
| 9 Georgia, | 25 Arkansas, |
| 10 North Carolina, | 26 Texas, |
| 11 Illinois, | 27 Iowa, |
| 12 Alabama, | 28 California, |
| 13 Missouri, | 29 Rhode Island, |
| 14 South Carolina, | 30 Delaware, |
| 15 Maine, | 31 Florida. |
| 16 Mississippi, | |

## THE OUTRAGE IN COURT.

*John Williamson*, who made the attack on Mr. Murray, the City Constable, mentioned in our last, was brought into the County Court on Saturday last, and was ordered to be imprisoned until the next Term of the Superior Court, for the contempt, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars; and he was also required to give a bond in five thousand dollars, to appear for trial for the assault and battery at the next Superior Court Term. We believe this action of the Court has given general satisfaction.

General Saunders, and Messrs. Miller, McRae, and Battle appeared for Williamson.

Mr. Murray, we are gratified to learn, is doing well. His physicians are of the opinion that the chances are nearly all in favor of his recovery.

Boston is certainly a "great" place. A fugitive slave is rescued, in the broad day-light, by two or three hundred free negroes and a few *white* negroes, and carried off from the midst of thousands and thousands of people, who look on while the outrage is progressing, and who protest, after it is over, that they were taken by surprise! *Next* time they will see to it. The City Councils pass patriotic Resolutions, and direct their officers to aid *hereafter* in enforcing the law; but in the mean time the evil has been done—the law has been contemned and outraged, and the slave has escaped to Canada. These Resolutions, and the determination to enforce the law *hereafter*, sound very well; but we must confess ourselves slow and dull of faith in the Boston authorities, so far as this law is concerned. The Southern people may expect to wait a long while before they see this law honestly and fairly caried out *in any portion* of Massachusetts.

The birth-day of GEORGE WASHINGTON was celebrated in this City by the Ringgold Guards, who turned out under the command of Capt. Stuart. Our only regret, in connection with this handsome Company, is, that it does not number more of our young men in its ranks.

The Charleston papers are publishing the returns of the late elections in South Carolina for members of the State Convention, but no classification is made as to the particular views of the members elect. We presume that a large majority of them are in favor of the right of secession.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Democracy of this sterling Democratic State are in the field in season with their Congressional candidates. We have already alluded to the unfortunate character of their nomination for Governor, but they bear up nobly under a circumstance so humiliating, and will no doubt, at the same time rebuke Atwood and vindicate themselves. The election for Governor, Congress, and State Legislature, takes place on the 2d of March next. Hon. Henry Hibbard and General Charles H. Peaslee, of the IVth and IId Districts, who have served with so much honor and distinction—so much consistency and courage—during all the present Congress, have been renominated almost without an effort. Hon. George W. Morrison, the successor of General Wilson, Whig, in the IIId, has been renominated. Those who know Mr. Morrison well, speak of him as a strong reliable man. He has a close district, and will have to be active to be elected. George W. Kittredge is nominated against Amos Tuck (Whig abolitionist) in the 1st district. At all the Conventions that nominated these gentlemen, bold constitutional ground was taken, and no attempt made to shirk any one of the great questions of the day. The following expression of Mr. Hibbard's district, was the expression of all:

*Resolved*, That in our opinion there has been and still is danger to the permanence of the Union—that there is prevalent a spirit of disunion constantly weakening its strength, and alienating the minds and affections of one part of the people of the United States from another; and that if this spirit be not checked and restrained by the combined action of all patriotic citizens, we must eventually witness the overthrow of the Union, and the prevalence of open discord, anarchy, and intestine war.

*Resolved*, That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States—the supreme law of the land—are equally binding upon every citizen, and upon every State in the Union—that all laws passed by Congress, in pursuance of the Constitution, are equally binding on all the citizens; and no man is at liberty to resist or disobey any one Constitutional act of Congress more than another.

*Resolved*, That the adjustment of the measures which disturbed the action of Congress for nearly ten months of its last session, ought to be carried out by the people of the United States in good faith, in all their substantial provisions; *because*, although we may differ with each other about the details of those measures, yet, in our judgment, a renewed popular agitation of any of the main questions then settled, would be fraught with new and extreme dangers to the peace and harmony of the country, which this adjustment has in a degree restored.

*Resolved*, That we will every where resist oppressive aristocracies; resist every aggresion of our national rights; and still earnestly endeavor to perpetuate the blessing of amity with all mankind; that we will forever defend the Constitution and the Union, and enjoin the same as the most sacred obligations upon our posterity.

This, as the *Albany Argus* eloquently adds, is the high, open, bold and right ground. The Congressional battle in the Granite State is to be fought by the Democracy on this platform. We shall see whether they do not come out of the contest victorious. We have no doubt of it. It can scarely be otherwise.

*Pennsylvanian.*

The Democracy of New Hampshire have indeed acted nobly. Mr. Atwood, their candidate for Governor, tampered with the Freesoilers and wrote a letter against the fugitive slave law; whereupon the Democratic party of that State repudiated Atwood, and were taking steps at the latest date to bring out a new candidate. They may be defeated by this movement, but they will preserve their honor, their integrity, and their nationality.

The above Resolutions breathe the true spirit. They are all that could be expected from citizens of a non-slaveholding State. They proclaim that they are determined to let us alone for the future, and to keep the peace. That is all we ask.

P. S. Since the above was prepared, we learn that the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire have repudiated Mr. Atwood, and nominated Mr. Dinsmore the present Governor, for re-election. The vote stood—Dinsmore 202, Atwood 3!

## COMING RIGHT AT LAST!

Marshal Tukey having stated that, if so authorized by the Mayor, he would arrest and keep fugitive slaves or resign his office, the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston met on Tuesday last and passed the following order:

CITY OF BOSTON. In board of mayor and aldermen, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851:

Whereas, this board has learned with deep regret, that the integrity of the laws and the dignity of the commonwealth and city have been greatly impaired by the forcible rescuing and abducting of a prisoner from the hands of an officer of the United States who had him in close custody—therefore it is

Ordered, That the city marshal, under the instructions of the mayor, be directed, whenever he shall be properly informed by any public officer of this State, or the United States, that there is danger that he shall be unlawfully obstructed in the performance of his official duties by a mob, and that he needs assistance, immediately to repair to the place where it is apprehended said riot will be had, and there faithfully and truly, with the whole police force under his control, use the same in the most energetic manner possible, in support of the laws and the maintenance of the public peace."

## SHADRACK, THE FUGITIVE.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune, dated February 19, says:

"It is a well ascertained fact that more warrants have been issued for the arrests of fugitive slaves. The colored citizens are aware of this state of things, and it is believed are thoroughly organized and armed.

A new military association is about being formed here, to be called the Liberty League. More than 100 of the most influential and able-bodied young men in the city are pledged to join it. The association is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law and the aggressions of slave hunters.

Shadrach, the fugitive, is by this time safe in Canada. He left this city in a private conveyance, and reached the house of an abolitionist, in a certain town in the western part of Massachusetts, on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening he attended an anti-slavery meeting in female attire. He remained unsuspected by the audience. Among the speakers were members of the Suffolk bar. He was very calm, and said that he had determined to sacrifice his life rather than be taken back into slavery. His right name is Sherwood."

"THE PEOPLE'S PRESS." We have received the second number of a paper just established in Salem, Forsythe County, by Messrs. Blum and Son, under the above title.

The "Press" is neatly printed, on North Carolina paper; and its selections and Editorials are in good taste. It professes to be "faithful, fearless, and independent" of party. We hope always to find it "faithful" and "fearless"—but as to party we have our doubts. The cat has been in the meal-tub, it is true; but, to an old "*mouser*," the claws are quite distinctly revealed. In plain English, it strikes us that the "Press" is a Whig paper in disguise. Time will show.

A despatch from Boston (says the Baltimore Correspondent of the Union,) announces that information has been received from Canada of the safe arrival of the fugitive slave Shadrack in that frozen region, where it is said that a large number of fugitives are in a condition bordering on starvation. The owner of Shadrack, it is stated, has known his whereabouts in Boston for some time, and merely had him arrested to test the question whether a fugitive could be reclaimed from Boston.

Commodore Stockton, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from the State of New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March next. He is the first Commodore ever elected to the Senate.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.

It has been the opinion both at the North and here that the United States Marshal at Boston and his assistants ought to have been promptly removed for neglect of duty on a former occasion. Advices, received to-day, show that the assistant marshal could easily have taken measures for the prevention of the rescue, had he applied to the proper authorities. The consequence of his neglect is not only the disgrace of the city by a black mob, but increased agitation and irritation all over the country. The fugitive law is certainly brought by it into disrepute and contempt, and the main hinge of the compromise is shattered.

It seems now that, besides all the racing and chasing after the negro, by officers civil and officers military, all the instigators and ring leaders of the mob, black, white and yellow, free negro, and free-soiler, abolition lawyers, editors and old clothes dealers are to be prosecuted at a vast public expense. It will be necessary for the United States to build jails enough to keep them, for the United States have no prisons, and no use for any in Massachusetts for the confinement of fugitive slaves, or the violators of the fugitive act.

To-morrow the President will send a message to the Senate, in reply to the call under Mr. Clay's resolution. The message will treat the subject of the proclamation very fully and explicitly. It will exhibit the views and purposes of the administration on the subject, and indicate the course of measures that will be pursued for the punishment of the offenders, and the preventation of obstructions of the law hereafter.

The House refused to-day to take up the bills on the Speaker's table, one of which is the French spoliation bill. The committee on naval affairs have at length reported a bill to contract for a line of steamers across the Pacific, from California to China, but it will be noticed that it met with a cold reception by the House. Mr. McLane of your city, spoke against it, and it was passed over.

It is positively a waste of time, now becoming very precious for the Senate to discuss the postage bill. The two Houses will agree upon no post-office reform at this session; though, as Mr. Rusk truly says, our postal system is the most defective of any in the world.

Mr. Grafton Baker was, to-day, confirmed as Chief Judge of the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Foote will leave to-morrow on a short visit to New York, where he will deliver a Union oration on the 22d. JON.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1851.

The River and Harbor Bill has at length passed the House, after a severe struggle. The opponents of the bill fought every inch of the ground, but they contended against great odds. Upon a test motion to lay the bill on the table, the vote was, yeas 74, nays 107. Mr. McLane's substitute for the original bill has passed. It appropriates about two millions, which sum is generally distributed throughout the country. The fate of it in the Senate is not certain. It appears that under recent decisions of the courts, a large amount of return duties must be paid out of the Treasury. Some members estimate it at ten millions; but it will not probably be so much. Should it be half that sum, the deficit at the end of the fiscal year, will be at least ten or twelve millions. The appropriations of the present session will exceed fifty millions.

This bill will hardly pass the Senate. The brief time allowed for discussing it in that body would be an effectual barrier at this session, to say nothing of the probable opposition of a majority of that body to the bill itself.

The "appropriations of the present session will exceed fifty millions"! *Fifty millions of dollars!* Is that the economy and simplicity we were promised in the Taylor campaign?

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

*The Boston Mob Trial—Case of Elizur Wright.*

BOSTON, Feb. 19th, P. M. The evidence and the arguments in the case of Elizur Wright were finished to-day, but the decision of Mr. Hale and the Commissioner was reserved till to-morrow. District Attorney Lunt in his argument, held that the conduct of Wright, in the court room, his threats, his whispering to the prisoner, the testimony of four witnesses that he encouraged the mob with cries of "come on," was sufficient to hold the prisoner for trial; great interest is manifested in the result. The negroes themselves declare that the rescue was no concerted movement, but a chance affair, consequent upon the unguarded state of the court room.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

BOSTON, Feb. 20—6. P. M. The examination of Elizur Wright was continued to-day. It resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for appearance at the United States Court, on the third Tuesday in March next. Mr. Sewell entered the required bail.

*Thompson, the English Abolitionist, Pelted with Eggs, &c.* SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 20. Thompson, the notorious English abolition lecturer, was pelted with rotten eggs while at the railroad depot in this place, yesterday. He was completely covered over with the precious commodity. This, too, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators who hooted him with all manner of disapprobatory vociferations. It was with great difficulty and only by the interference of the authorities that the populace was prevented from perpetrating even more serious chastisement upon him.

Stones and other missiles were thrown into his room night before last, thus holding him very uneasy. He has taken his departure in secret for the West. Perhaps he would do well to go South.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

BOSTON, February 19.

THE MOB CASE. The examination of Elizur Wright was proceeded with this morning before Commissioner Hallet. Wright is charged with abetting the escape of Shadrack Wilkins. At the opening, Mr. Lunt moved that the proclamation of the President of the United States, relative to the riot, be read by the marshal. Sewall, the counsel of Wright, objected, on the ground that it was only a telegraphic despatch which had been received, and that there was no proof of its authenticity. Commissioner Hallet expressed his surprise that any citizen should undertake to ridicule a proclamation, emanating from the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in favor of a maintenance of the laws. He then ordered the document to be read, which, having been done, the examination was continued.

James Scott, a second-hand clothes dealer, has been arrested, charged with being concerned in the outrage on Saturday. He was confined in prison.

A rumor is bruited about this moning that another fugitive slave has been arrested. Several unruly blacks collected around the court-house, and, on being refused admittance, they ridiculed the officers; but no violence was committed.

A large police force are about the court-house.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17. In the McDonogh case, the State of Louisiana vs. the city of New Orleans, a decision has been had in favor of the latter.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1851.

There was quite a scene enacted at the National Hall Theatre on Saturday night, expressive of the strong national sympathy felt for the success of our naval enterprise, and especially our line of mail steamers destined to compete with all others for the supremacy of the seas. Mr. Colling having received a dispatch that the *Atlantic* had gone back to England and arrived there in safety, the news soon spread all over town, and was announced by Mr. Davenport to the audience at National Hall from the stage. The enthusiasm with which this announcement was received beggars all description. Nine cheers were *intended* to be given by the audience; but instead of that, a long, continued, uninterrupted exclamation of joy rang through the house, in which every body participated—audience, actors, fiddlers, managers, lamplighters, scene-shifters, curtain-lifter and all. It was a perfect shout of triumph, which struck home to the heart of every one present, and produced a universal sense of gladness. I do not think that any audience ever separated better pleased than was that of the densely crowded National on the evening of yesterday.

We notice that Rufus Edmonson, Esq., the worthy Postmaster at Goldsboro', has been turned out on account of his being a Democrat, to make room for Mr. Griswold, Jr., of Federal politics. Of course there is no proscription in the matter.

*Wilmington Journal.*

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

*Further Arrest in Boston.* BOSTON, Feb. 21. Alexander P. Burton, a black barber in Salem, and Joseph K. Haynes, superintendent of the Tremont Temple, were arrested this morning by the U. S. marshal and others, charged with aiding in the outrage on Saturday last, and were taken before Commissioner Hallett, and held to bail in $3,000.

The Davis case is now occupying the attention of the commissioner. It is thought he will be discharged.

*The Boston Slave Business.* BOSTON, Feb. 21. The following orders were unanimously passed by the common council last night:

"*Resolved*, That this council view with high satisfaction the condemnation by the other branch of the city government of the recent outrage upon the laws of the city, of the Commonwealth, and of the United States, referred to in the order passed by them on Tuesday last, and heartily approve of the directions given therein to the city marshal for his guidance on all future similar occasions.

*Resolved*, That we cordially respond to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, and will use our earnest efforts to see that its recommendations are carried out."

There are rumors of a number of warrants for fugitives being issued. A fugitive who was engaged in sweeping the sidewalk in front of his employer's store saw a southern gentleman approaching, fled by the back way, and has not been seen. Other fugitives have left the city.

Good! The close of the fugitive-slave case at Cincinnati, mentioned in our last, is thus described by the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The counsel had closed their speeches, and the judge said he would give his opinion in the morning. At this moment the slave stepped forward to the judge and said—'I want to go home with my master—I can't fool away all dis time—let me go.' The judge said go, and she *went*."

COMBINATION AGAINST GOV. QUITMAN. The zeal displayed by Gov. Quitman, in the cause of Southern Rights, has provoked a degree of rancour against him by the submission press of the south, and the myrmidons of our anti-slavery President generaly, rarely equalled in our political annals. The result will recoil on the heads of those who pursue him so vindictively. It is destined to make Gov. Quitman the most popular man in the Southern States.

*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

FRESHET IN THE CAPE FEAR. On Sunday and Monday last there was a high freshet in the Cape Fear, and large quantities of timber, supposed to be parts of the dams recently built above Fayetteville by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, drifted down. We suppose it will not be practicable to tell the damage to those works until the water passes off. The water rose 30 feet in a very short time. *Fay. Carolinian.*

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA RESIGNED. On the 8th ultimo, Gov. Burnett tendered his resignation of the office of Executive Chief of California, which was accepted by the Legislature of that State, and Lieut. Governor McDougal took the oaths of office in his stead. *Balt. Sun.*

Gov. Burnett's reason for resigning is not stated.

STORM ON THE ATLANTIC. The Atlantic Ocean must have been swept during the last month by very powerful westerly gales, as quite a number of vessels which left the different English and Irish ports during the month have returned in distress, besides the Atlantic.

GEN. BEM. A letter in the National Gazette of Berlin, dated at Constantinople on the 25th of December, confirms the news of the death of General Bem, at Alleppo, and states that the government greatly regretted his loss, as he had commenced the introduction of several useful reforms in the Turkish army.

## MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 18th instant, by Rev. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. Jesse Musselwhite of Robeson, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of the late Theophilus McKay.

In Robeson county, on the 13th inst., Mr. D. B. Lindsay of Cumberland, to Miss Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Daniel Love, Esq.

In Duplin couniy, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. David Wells, Mr. James H. Alderman, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Williams.

At Laurel Hill, on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, Mr. John C. Gully, of Wake, to Miss Tryam Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Tryam McFarland, Esq.

On the 20th ultimo, in Caswell County, by Thomas J. Reid, Esq., Mr. John Allen of Rockingham County, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jarrett D. Feargins.

In this City, on the evening of the 20th instant, by John G. Williams, Esq., Mr. L. Reeves, to Miss Mary A. Hedgepeth.

## DIED,

At his residence in Caswell county, on Friday the 7th inst., after a protracted illness of pneumonia, Dr. John Comer, aged about 60 years. Thus has the community in which he lived, been suddenly shrouded in gloom and melancholy, and with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, have to lament the loss of him, who is struck down by the shaft of death, and called away in the midst of an extended career of professional skill and usefulness; having been engaged in the practice of Medicine in the same community for more than 30 years, with an ardor, success, and a devotion so untiring that seldom fails to command the confidence and esteem of a grateful people; who have, during such a lapse of years, derived relief and comfort from his kindly and benevolent hand in time of affliction and distress. If there was any trait more prominent in his character, it was that sincere, cordial, unaffected simplicity of manner, and purity of purpose, by which he was governed in all his intercourse with mankind. But alas! he has closed his eyes on the scenes of this world; and of the high estimation in which he was held in all the varied relations of life, the affecting, agonizing scene exhibted at his funeral and interment amply testify. On his bereaved family circle, does this sad visitation fall heavily; and a devoted widow, and four affectionate daughters, are left to mourn their irreparable loss, and the public a kind benefactor.

*Milton Chronicle.*

In Wake County, on the 23d instant, aged about 56 years, Mrs. Martha Weathers. The deceased had been a member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. She bore her illness with patience and resignation, and died in full hope of a glorious immortality. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the irreparable loss occasioned by her death. [COM.

At New Orleans, on the 3d inst., in the 50th year of his age, at the residence of his brother, Col. T. F. Hunt, U. S. Army, John Hunt, Esq., a native of Huntsville, in this State.

Near Quincy, Florida, on the 4th instant, Mr. Henry Gee, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Gee was a native of Fayetteville, N. C.

## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, February 22. Bacon 9½ to 10 cents; cotton 10½ to 11½; corn 80 to 90 cents; flour, per barrel, $5 50 to $6 25; flaxseed, per bushel, $1 40 to $1 50; feathers 32 cents per pound; wheat $1 to $1 25; whiskey 40 to 45 cents.

WILMINGTON, February 20. Bacon scarce, and selling at 9 to 9½ hog round, and 10 to 11 for hams; fair stock of corn at from 69 to 75 cents; Irish potatoes at from $3 to $3 50 per barrel; butter at from 20 to 22 cents per pound. The Journal says of Naval Stores: "In consequence of a pretty large freshet, something near 10,000 barrels of Turpentine have been sold during the week ending this day, part to arrive, at firm prices for soft and hard, as per our lowest figures last week. We learn that there has been no sales to-day, and that the market is bare up to the hour of making up our report. Nothing that we hear of has been doing in Spirits Turpentine. Last sale was made at 28 cents per gallon. In Rosin there has been no transactions. *Tar*—About 1485 barrels have changed hands since our last at $1 25 per bbl.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22. The Cotton market was very much depressed yesterday under the Baltic's advices, and sales were made at a decline of ¼ of a cent. Prices ranged from 9½ to 12½ cents, according to quality.

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Oxford Female College will meet in the town of Oxford on Friday the 7th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that as many of the Trustees as can make it convenient will attend, as business of much importance will come before the Board.

Oxford, Feb. 15th, 1851. 33—


## REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this mode to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with

**Cameron, Hayward & Edwards,**

(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)

who have removed to

No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the

*Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and*

FANCY GOODS,

to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

*February 1, 1851.*

*Asparagus*—Giant.

*Beet*—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.

*Borecole*—Purple.

*Brussel's Sprouts.*

*Broccoli*—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.

*Beans*—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.

*Cauliflower*—Early White, Purple and others.

*Corrat*—Long Orange, Large White Field.

*Cabbage*—Heart, Early York, Early Batterses, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.

*Celery*—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.

*Cress*—Pepper Grass.

*Corn Salad*—Large French.

*Cucumber*—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.

*Encive*—White curled.

*Egg Plant*—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.

*Kale*—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.

*Lettuce*—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.

*Melon*—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.

*Onion*—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Sets Yellow do.

*Parsnip*—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.

*Peas*—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton, Cotes new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.

*Pepper*—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.

*Pumpkin*—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.

*Radish*—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.

*Squash*—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.

*Tomato*—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.

*Bird*—Canary, Hemp, Rape.

*Sundries*—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Lucerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—


Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calvary Church, Tarborough

4th, Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falkland, Pitt. At night, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.

5th, Ash Wednesday, A. M. in the same Church.

6th, St. Johns, Pitt County. Pugh's settlement.

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern.

14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.

2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Washington.

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.

20th, Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath. Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th (An. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire.

4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.

4th 5th, and 6th April—5th Sunday in Lent, St. Thomas, Windsor.

All Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may desire.

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, &c.

Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House.

1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.

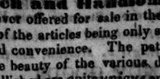
2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northampton Co., consecration of Church, &c.

3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh, A. M., and St. Mary's Chapel, P. M.

4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

5th Sunday after Easter, St. John

## NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,



### Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

**Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,**
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold, silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

**State of North Carolina, Nash county.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Pescock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

### SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Winds o
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

### COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

*Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,*

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

*Their Machincry is New*, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

### SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

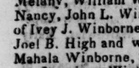
THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

*Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and English Tuition, | $60 00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 20 00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 3 00 |
| Latin and French, each, | 10 00 |
| Incidental Expenses, | 1 00 |

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.
The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send count to this office.

### FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

### PEPSIN,

**The True Digestive Fluid, or**

GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

### Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

**Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,**

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

### More Land for Sale.

**500** Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

### Wines and Brandies.

**Scotch Ale and London Porter**

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
6—

### Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

### OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

*Washington City, D. C.*

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Burrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

### Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

**Now is the time to Save Fuel.**

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

*P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

**State of North Carolina, Warren county.**

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

*C.* M. COOK, *C.* M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

**State of North Carolina, Ashe County.**

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

### NU HUMBUG!

**BRUCE'S**

***Improved Morticeing Machine,***

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

### Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heliotrape, | Bouquet De Caroline, |
| Violet, | Jockey Club, |
| West End, | Vervaine, |
| Jassamin, | Lily, |
| Rose Citronella, | Palchouly, |
| " Geranium, | Jenny Lind, |
| Italian Flowers, | Jube Rose, |
| Musk, | Honey Suckle. |

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

### NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

### New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

### SALE OF TOWN LOT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake, I shall, on 22d February, instant, proceed to sell, on the premises, the House and Lot opposite the Bank of the State, now occupied by Mrs. McPheeters.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser.
P. BUSBEE, C. M. E.
Feb. 8, 1851. 29—td.

### NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 11, 1851. 20—

### JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

### Business Coats.

**125** CHEAP TWEED COATS, of a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

### NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.

*RALEIGH, N. C.*

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

***Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery***

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

### $125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

### THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a caterer for the taste of all those fond of

**GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,**

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

*Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,*

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras*.

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

### LAW SCHOOL,

*AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.*

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

### New Goods, New Goods!

***Look Out for Good Bargains.***

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

### Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

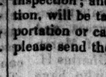
| Acres. | Owner's Names. | Who adjoining. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | Cloe Robey, | Wm. McBride, | 71½ |
| 125 | Wm. Casey, | Samuel Edwards, | 71½ |
| 84 | Thos. F. Hampton, | M. Shooves & others, | 1 28½ |
| 50 | C. M. Mikle, | C. B. Franklin, | 7 |
| 100 | Thos. J. Cook, | E. Felts and others, | 56½ |
| 50 | " " | " " | 1 21 |
| 55 | L. Linsey's heirs, | John Haynes, | $1 60½ |
| 265 | Wm. Holcomb, | N. D. Hunt, | |
| 150 | Thomas Rose, | John Wright, | 89½ |
| 76 | L. Linsey's heirs, | S. Myers, | 37½ |
| 100 | S. L. Davis, | Wm. Lad and others, | 37½ |
| 973 | J. Clemmons, | Rives' heirs, | 2 76 |
| 110 | M. Logan, | Moore or Whitaker, | 85 |
| 225 | Perham's heirs, | Wm. Reece, | |
| | | H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'f.* | |
| January 8th, 1851. | | (Pr. adv. $3.) | 850—4t. |

### Just Received,

**800** DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

### PIANOS, PIANOS



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

**List of Prices.**

| | With metalic or iron plates. | Entire metalic frame. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 octave | $180 to 250, | $250 to 300, |
| 6½ " | 250 to 300, | 275 to 350, |
| 7 " | 300 to 350, | 350 to 500. |

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

### READY MADE CLOTHING,

**At Wholesale and Retail.**

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

### Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

### NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

### Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

### Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

***Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,***

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

### A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.
R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

### Just Received,

**150** Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

### Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
For Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

### Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

### Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at
E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1861. 23—

### On Commission.

**84** JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.
J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

### JOHNSTON HOTEL,

BY W. F. S. ALSTON,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

### Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

### MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

**Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.**

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

*Brass Band Instruments,*

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

### Practice what you Preach.

### From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

**DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.**

I have just received a large stock of

***CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,***

direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

**Farming Implements,**

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

### JOHN KANE'S RESTAURANT!

**Fayetteville Street.**

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

*And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,*

RALEIGH, N. C.

***Is Open for the Season!***

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

**Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,**

*RECEIVED DAILY.*

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

### KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

### BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

*RALEIGH, N. C.*

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

**Ten Pin Alley;**

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.
Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

### Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

### HARDING & CO.

**Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly**

**During the Winter Season,**

**DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.**

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

*Something New and Attractive,*

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

### Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

**And the best Imported Cegars,**

May be found at

### HENRY KIEM'S

### GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

**First Corner North of Yarbrough House,**

*And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,*

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

### FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

### BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ

*As good Workmen as there is in the Union,*

and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.

**His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

### ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

*CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,*

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

*FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

**Wilmington, N. C.**

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

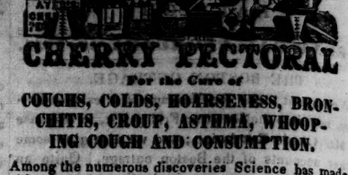
### Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

### Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.




**For the Cure of**

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.**

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

*From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.*

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

*From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.*

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven Ct., 849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.
February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

### HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combined purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those World renowned prize sellers.

**PYFER & CO.**

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to